# PUDUKKOTTAI STATE
# NATIONAL WAR FRONT BUREAU

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LECTURE CXX.

## GERMANY WILL BE A SINISTER PROBLEM.

*Mr. Anthony Eden*, *London, Oct. 30.*

" Do not let us, as citizens of the British Commonwealth, be shy about this. Our people have long experience of Government. They have a highly-developed sense of human and material values.

**" They can and they must help to provide for world organisation, which will help to carry it on in the years that lie ahead.**

" Our history and our geography demand that we should remain a World-Power with world-wide interests, and the position of the world demands that too. We have a major róle to play in the world during and after the war.

" We must not think of peace—and I am so sorry to say these hard things, but they might as well be said now—merely as a period of rest and relaxation. Nor must we think of peace as a reward.

**" Peace is something to be built up by our exertions and maintained by still greater exertions, something for which we must provide a practical and effective organisation and means to defend it. We did not do that last time.**

### HITLER, A SYMPTOM.

" The one problem we have to face—the most sinister of all—is Germany. Hitler is not an accident. He is a symptom. Let no one forget that in the kind and generous moments after the war.

**" When Hitler, and even Hitlerism in its crude form, is a thing of the past, we shall still be faced with the problem of Germany.**

"Twice within our own memory, and five times within a century, Germany has allowed herself to be possessed with the same lust of conquest.

"It will be dangerous to expect that all this is going to disappear in the twinkling of an eye, merely by the placing of a number of signatures on a piece of parchment.

**"The problem of Germany will remain, because Hitlerism has inculcated this terrible doctrine into the young people of Germany.**

"It is a long-term effort we have to make. This problem of Germany and the problem of Europe can be solved, given time and given vigilance and watchfulness. The height of folly would be to indulge in wishful thinking about it in which we indulged after the last war.

**"This time we must see the problem of Germany through until a complete solution is reached.**

## BRITAIN'S FINEST HOUR.

It must never be forgotten that the stand Britain made in 1940 was all that stood between Hitler and domination of the world. Historians of the future may look back to Boadicea, but they will still find that 1940 was Britain's finest hour. The war is beginning to take on a new character.

**"We are not everywhere on the defensive. We have command over the channel. We command tbe northern shores of France and beyond it. By day our R. A. F. can fly to Italy and bomb Milan and Mussolini. That is superb activity even in the annals of the R. A. F. It is the writing on the wall.**

"There is no more magnificent story in all the annals of Britain than that of the convoys to Russia.

**"Germany is now getting a dose infinitely heavier than the *Luftwaffe* ever laid upon us, and let me give you this assurance, that the dose will be repeated throughout the winter and it will be intensified".**

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# WEEKLY WAR SUMMARY.

## 31—10—42 to 6—11—42.

**Russia.**—The Battle for STALINGRAD continues with unabated ferocity and with unparalleled enemy losses. On the worst days German planes have made no fewer than 2,000 flights, and no less than 2,000 guns have been trained on the city. On an average the German loss has amounted to a division a day, According to an observer 'mountains of German dead are piling up'. Still the savage fight goes on. There has been no precedent to this slaughter except when the Germans were before MOSCOW.

The Red Guard, not far from the Volga is fighting and repelling the Germans. Soviet snipers are successfully picking off the enemy in street fighting.

Counter-attacking on the southern outskirts the Russians have reached KUPOROSSNOYE, 10 miles from the Red October Steel Works. North-west of the city, Soviet troops are maintaining progress.

**Nalchik** has been evacuated and is on fire. The town has fallen under the crushing superiority of men, tanks and planes which the enemy switched suddenly from MOZDOK, while the place was defended only with a small force. The Germans are now pushing forward beyond NALCHIK in a south-easterly direction towards GROZNY, MAKHACHKLA, ALAGRI and ORDZHONIKIDZE. The attempt looks like a pincer-movement on MOZDOK.

The Red Army, well-established in the CAUCASUS meets every German attack in the NOVOROSSISK-TUAPSE area. NOVOROSSISK and Port TSEMESSK Bay are themselves under constant Soviet fire. Though a month and a half have passed since NOVOROSSISK fell the Germans are still by no means masters of the city.

**The Battle of Egypt.**—On November 1, Imperial forces, consisting of the Australians broke through the coastal railway at EL ALAMEIN and filtered into the sand dunes. As a result of the penetration Rommel's troops holding the northern end of the Axis line from TEL EL EISA have been trapped. Imperial troops have established themselves west of Rommels' extreme left flank.

Rommel's tank counter-attack on Nov. 1 and 2 in the coastal area failed. In the early hours of Nov., 3, further south British infantry attacked again and made an important advance. An armoured battle continued all day on an elevated position known as TEL EL AGIR on a track running south from SIDI ABD EL RAHMAN. Operations have now extended to the whole front. Armoured clashes denote that the Eighth Army has now won space for manoeuvre.

In the words of the *New York Herald Tribune*, the battle—the eighth Army's 'rolling offensive', as the paper calls it—is a succession of slogging piece-meal frontal assaults which have smashed Rommel's outer defences. 'While the British pressure mounts, hopes mount with it that, this time, the Axis power in North AFRICA can really be smashed to bring all the consequences which that must have upon the course of the larger struggle.'

[As we go to press we are glad to learn that Imperial forces have reached MERSA MATRUH about 110 miles from EL ALAMEIN and that American troops have landed at many points in French North AFRICA, both on the Mediterranean and Atlantic coasts—Ed.].

**The Solomons.**—

*Oct. 26*—In a naval and air-battle east of STEWART Islands while U. S. lost the destroyer *Porter* and an aircraft-carrier, a direct hit was scored on a Japanese aircraft-carrier and 2 cruisers were damaged.

*Oct. 27*—An American aircraft attacked shore installations and sea-planes in Rakata Bay.

*Oct. 29*—U. S. aircraft attacked enemy positions on GUADALCANAR.

*Oct. 30*—American dive-bombers attacked enemy destroyers in the vicinity of RUSSEL's Island.

*Nov. 1*—In a naval action off BUIN a Japanese cruiser was destroyed.

**New Guinea.**—ALOLA and KOKODA have been recaptured and the Allied forces are continuing their victorious advance towards ISURAVA and ABUARI.

The re-capture of KOKODA is a great strategic gain, 'the greatest morale builder Australia has had for some time', as Mr. Forde, the Australian Minister for Air, put it.

**Madagascar.**—After a short engagement at ALAKAMISY, East African troops entered on October 29 FIANARANTOSA, the most important town in SOUTH-MADAGASCAR and the headquarters of M. Annet, the Vichy Governor-General. M. Annet and the General-Commanding have fled further south. [Hostilities have now ceased, and the French request for an armistice has been granted—Ed.].

**India and Burma.**—*October 27*—25 bombers of the American Army Air Force attacked LASHIO.

*Oct. 28*—Japanese planes attacked aerodromes in NORTH-EAST-INDIA with little result.

*Oct. 29*—The R. A. F. attacked PHAKOKKU and SHWEBO in BURMA.

With the cessation of the rains patrol activity has increased on both sides of the Indo-Burmese frontier. Japanese forces, helped by small bands of hostile Burmans have been attempting to push across the frontier and to terrorise the local population. There has been no contact yet except between one of our guerilla parties and a small Japanese troop on the fringe of the Chin Hills. Similar activities have taken place, in the no-man's-land near AKYAB. A scouting party of Punjabis opened fire on the enemy north of MAUNGDOW.

**China.**—Considerable damage was done to the Japanese air-fields at YUNGCHANG in South-SHANSI. U. S. Planes carried out a second raid on HONG KONG. The Japanese bombed CHANG-HO and the Chinese raided HANKOW.

**Air-Raids.**—On 31st German planes attacked in daylight the South-East coast of ENGLAND, including Canterbury. It is belived that 50 planes took part, of which 9 were shot down. On the same day the R. A. F. raided North-West GERMANY, North FRANCE and BELGUIM.

**Miscellaneous.**—1. Under the commands of His Majesty November 15, will be observed as a *Civil Defence Day* to commemorate the defeat of the German Air Bombardment of GREAT BRITAIN in 1940 and 1941.

2. **A Joint Anglo-American Technical Mission** has been appointed to investigate port and shipping conditions on the west coast of INDIA and in other countries overseas. For the portion of the investigation relating to INDIA a Representative of the Government of INDIA will be added.

3. Fifty Yugo-Slav hostages have been shot by the Germans in reprisal for the assassination of Kraus, Nazi District Leader of TERBOYLA in SLOVENIA. The rest of the population was deported. In retaliation for killing 4 German Officers and a civilian the village of KRASNJA in SLOVENIA has been razed to the ground, all the male population shot and the women and children removed.

Sixty Soviet citizens from White RUSSIA were shot for refusing to work in a German munition factory.

## ALLIED Air Raids over ENEMY and ENEMY-occupied COUNTRIES.

| Date. | Targets. | Damage caused by air bombardment. | Aircraft losses for Allies. | Aircraft losses for Enemies |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **26—10—42 (Monday).** | | | | |
| | **GERMANY and GERMAN-occupied EUROPE.** | | | |
| | No information available. | | | |
| | **EGYPT and LIBYA.** | | | |
| | **Transport vehicles and other armoured cars** in the battle area. | | | |
| | **Landing grounds** behind the battle area. | | | |
| | **Air combats** all over the battle area. | 20 more planes damaged. | | 16 planes. |
| | **Enemy position and gun posts** in the northern sector of the EL ALAMEIN Front. | | | |
| | **RUSSIA.** | | | |
| | **Air combats** all over the Eastern Front. | | | |
| | **FAR EAST.** | | | |
| | **BURMA.** | | | |
| | **Military objectives** in the AKYAB area. | | | |
| | **NEW GUINEA.** | | | |
| | **The aerodrome** at LAE. | | | |
| | **Enemy installations** at SALAMAUA. | | | |
| | **KOKODA.** | | | |
| | **TIMOR.** | | | |
| | **An aerodrome** at KOEPANG. | | | |
| | **ALEUTIANS.** | | | |
| | **KISKA.** | | | |
| | **SOLOMONS.** | | | |
| | **Enemy cruiser and destroyer** east of GUADALCANAR. | An enemy cruiser hit. | | |
| **27—10—42 (Tuesday).** | | | | |
| | **GERMANY and GERMAN-occupied EUROPE.** | | | |
| | No information available about day and night bombing. | | | |

# ALLIED Air Raids over ENEMY and ENEMY-occupied COUNTRIES—*cont.*

| Date. Targets. | Damage caused by air bombardment. | Aircraft losses for Allies. | Aircraft losses for Enemies. |
|---|---|---|---|
| **27—10—42 (Tuesday)**—cont. | | | |
| **EGYPT and LIBYA.** | | | |
| **Landing grounds** at EL DABA. | | | 6 planes. |
| **Enemy landing grounds, motor convoys and tank concentrations** in the battle area. | | | |
| **The dock area** at MERSA MATRUH. | | | |
| **Air combats** over the battle area. | | | 7 planes. |
| **CRETE.** | | | |
| **The aerodrome** at MALEME. | | | |
| **RUSSIA.** | | | |
| **Air combats and aircraft on the aerodromes** all along the entire Russian front. | | | |
| **FAR EAST** | | | |
| **NEW GUINEA.** | | | |
| **Aerodrome and bargets** at LAE. | | | |
| **The trail** south of the KOKODA area. | | | |
| **Portuguese TIMOR.** | | | |
| **The aerodrome** at DILLI. | | | |
| **S. W. PACIFIC.** | | | |
| **Enemy shore installations and seaplanes** moored in REKATA BAY. | | | |
| **BURMA.** | | | |
| **The aerodrome** at LASHIO. | | | |
| **28—10—42 (Wednesday).** | | | |
| **GERMANY and GERMAN-occupied EUROPE.** | | | |
| **NGHT:—** | | | |
| **Offensive sweeps** over Northern FRANCE, HOLLAND and BELGIUM. | | | |
| **EGYPT and LIBYA.** | | | |
| **The Landing grounds** at EL DABA. | | | |
| **Tanks and motor transport** in the battle area. | | | |

| Date. Targets. | Damage caused by air bombardment. | Aircraft losses for Allies. | Aircraft losses for Enemies |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Trucks, armoured cars, ammunition lorries and wireless station** in the southern sector of the EL ALAMEIN Front. | | | |
| **Air combats** over the battle area. | | | 6 planes. |
| **RUSSIA.** | | | |
| **Air combats** over the Russian battle field. | | | |
| **FAR EAST.** | | | |
| **NEW BRITAIN.** | | | |
| **Enemy shipping and the harbour** at RABAUL. | A warship hit; another ship set on fire. | | |
| **An aerodrome** at GASMATA. | | | |
| **NEW GUINEA.** | | | |
| **KOKODA area.** | | | |
| **SOLOMONS.** | | | |
| **The aerodrome** at BUKA. | | | |
| **Enemy shipping and warships** north-east of GUADALCANAR. | | | |
| **29—10—42 (Thursday).** | | | |
| **GERMANY and GERMAN-occupied EUROPE.** | | | |
| **DAY:—** | | | |
| **Targets** in west and North-west GERMANY. | | | |
| **Canal barges** in BELGIUM. | | | |
| **NIGHT:—** | | | |
| **Laying mines** in enemy waters. | | | |
| **EGYPT and LIBYA.** | | | |
| **Concentrations of enemy tanks and other vehicles** in the battle area. | | | |
| **Landing grounds** behind the battle area. | | | |
| **MERSA MATRUH.** | | | |
| **Air combats** over the battle area. | | | |

RUSSIA.

**Air combats and grounded aircraft** all along the entire Russian Front.

FAR EAST

BURMA.

Runway at PHOKOKKU.

**The aerodrome buildings** at SHWEBO.

SOLOMONS.

**Enemy warships and aerodrome** at BUIN.

NEW GUINEA.

**KOKODA.**

**30—10—42 (Friday).**

GERMANY and GERMAN-occupied EUROPE.

**DAY:—**

**A goods train** near OSTEND.
**An enemy supply ship** near ZEEBRUGGE.
**Airfield and a factory** in HOLLAND.
**Ships** off the coast of HOLLAND.
**NIGHT:—**
Laying mines in enemy coastal waters. } 1 plane.

EGYPT and LIBYA.

**Landing grounds** behind the battle area.
**Enemy transport** in the coastal area.
**An aerodrome** at EL ADEM. 4 planes.
Air combats over the battle area. 5 planes.

RUSSIA.

**Air combats** over the battle area.

FAR EAST.

SOLOMONS.

**Enemy warships** at BUIN.

NEW GUINEA.

KOKODA.

TIMOR.

DILLI.

BURMA.

**The aerodrome** at SHWEBO.
**A railway station** at SEYWA.

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**31—10—42 (Saturday).**

GERMANY and GERMAN-occupied EUROPE.

**DAY:—**

Targets in North-western GERMANY
**Factories and Industrial objectives** in North-FRANCE and BELGIUM.
**Railways** in Northern FRANCE. } 7 planes.

EGYPT and LIBYA.

**Vehicles, armoured cars, tanks and tents** in the battle area. Heavy damage.
**An encampment** near MERSA MATRUH. Set on fire.
**A railway train** on the coastal road.
**Landing grounds** behind the battle area.
**Air combats** over the battle area. 6 planes.

CRETE.

**Aerodromes** on CRETE.

RUSSIA.

**Air combats and aircraft on the aerodromes** along the entire Russian Front. For the week Oct. 24 to Oct. 31. 128 planes. 202 planes.

FAR EAST.

SOLOMONS.

**Harbour and shipping** at BUIN.
**Enemy destroyers** north-east of GUADALCANAR.

TIMOR.

**DILLI.**

NEW GUINEA.

**KOKODA.**

An aerodrome at LAE.

**1—11—42 (Sunday).**

GERMANY and GERMAN-occupied EUROPE.

**DAY:—**

**Offensive patrols** over Northern FRANCE
**Canal barges** in FRANCE
**An airfield and a factory** in N. FRANCE } 2 planes.

## ALLIED Air Raids over ENEMY and ENEMY-occupied COUNTRIES—*cont.*

| Date. | Targets. | Damage caused by air bombardment. | Aircraft losses for Allies | Aircraft losses for Enemies |
|---|---|---|---|---|

1—11—42 (Sunday)—cont.

**GERMANY and GERMAN-occupied EUROPE—cont**

**NIGHT:—**

**Laying mines** in enemy coastal waters.

**EGYPT and LIBYA.**

**Tanks and armoured vehicles** in the battle area.

**Landing grounds** behind the battle area.

**MERSA MATRUH**

**TOBRUK.**

**Air combats** over the battle area.

**RUSSIA.**

**Air combats** all over the Eastern Front.

**FAR EAST.**

**NEW GUINEA.**

**A Japanese convoy** off BUNA.

The KOKODA track.

**TIMOR.**

**Barracks and other buildings** at DILLI.

**SOLOMONS.**

**Enemy warships and transports** in the BUIN area

## ENEMY Air Raids over Allied Territories.

| Date. | Targets. | Damage caused by air bombardment. | Aircraft losses for Enemies. | Aircraft losses for Allies. |
|---|---|---|---|---|

**27—10—42 (Tuesday).**

**BRITAIN.**

No air activity.

**RUSSIA.**

**STALINGRAD.**

## ENEMY Air Raids over ALLIED Territories—*cont.*

| Date. | Targets. | Damage caused by air bombardment. | Aircraft losses for Enemies | Aircraft losses for Allies |
|---|---|---|---|---|

**FAR EAST.**

**NEW GUINEA.**

**Run way** in MILNE BAY.

**The aerodrome** at PORT MORESBY.

**AUSTRALIA.**

**Port DARWIN.**

**28—10—42 (Wednesday)**

**BRITAIN.**

No information.

**MEDITERRANEAN.**

**Reconnaissance** over MALTA.

**RUSSIA.**

**STALINGRAD.**

**FAR EAST.**

**AUSTRLIA.**

**Port DARWIN.**

**INDIA.**

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **Aerodromes** in N. E. INDIA. | Many more damaged. | **2 planes.** | |

**29—10—42 (Thursday).**

**NIGHT:—**

**BRITAIN.**

No air activity.

**RUSSIA.**

**STALINGRAD.**

**NALCHIK.**

**FAR EAST.**

**SOLOMONS.**

**The airfield** at GUADALCANAR

**30—10—42 (Friday).**

**BRITAIN.**

No air activity.

**EGYPT.**

**Br. positions** in EL ALAMEIN area.

**RUSSIA.**

**STALINGRAD.**

**FAR EAST.**

**NEW GUINEA.**

**Port MORESBY.**

## ENEMY Air Raids over Allied Territories—*cont.*

| Date. | Targets. | Damage caused by air bombardment. | Aircraft losses for Enemies. | Allies. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 31—10—42 (Saturday). | | | | |
| | BRITAIN. | | | |
| DAY:— | | | | |
| CANTURBURY A place on the south-east coast of ENGLAND. | | Many people killed. | 4 planes. | |
| | RUSSIA. | | | |
| STALINGRAD. | | | | |
| NALCHIK. | | | | |
| 1—11—42. (Sunday). | | | | |
| | BRITAIN. | | | |
| No air activity. | | | | |
| | RUSSIA. | | | |
| STALINGRAD. | | | | |
| A village in the NALCHIK area. | | | | |
| | FAR EAST. SOLOMONS. | | | |
| American airfield at GUADALCANAR. | | | | |
| 2—11—42. (Monday). | | | | |
| | BRITAIN. | | | |
| No information available. | | | | |
| | RUSSIA. | | | |
| STALINGRAD. | | | | |
| | FAR EAST. SOLOMONS. | | | |
| American airfield at GUADALCANAR. | | | | |

# SIDE LIGHTS.

**PROGRESS OF THE WAR.** (*a*) *Egypt* :—Campaigning is of necessity a matter of seasons. In RUSSIA, for the Russians it is winter, in RUSSIA for the Germans it is summer ; in INDIA it is after the monsoon, in EGYPT it is winter. The enemy has hitherto used this necessity to his advantage, especially favoured by the unpreparedness of the Allies who had to be on the defensive. He chose his theatre according to the season and struck his victims one by one. With the gathering strength of the Allies this advantage is forsaking the enemy. The Allies are also choosing their arena and launching their own offensives. This is the import of EL ALAMEIN.

It is also in a sense a fresh front, that is, to the extent that General Alexander's attack has synchronised with the German offensive still aggressive in RUSSIA and the British air raids still active in western EUROPE. Thus the GERMAN strength has to be spread out on three fronts—a state of affairs very different from what obtained in 1940 or 1941.

As we have already pointed out the narrow EL ALAMEIN front has its advantages as well as its disadvantages. Admirably suited to defence its scope in offence is limited. There is no alternative to a frontal attack ; no possibility

of a tank blitz. Slow and steady must be the infantry push backed by the artillery and the air power. The main British thrust is at the northern extremity along the coastal railway. It looks like a full scale attack but also like forestalling the enemy who was getting ready for an offensive of his own. So while we may expect a well-matched attack there can be nothing very spectacular till the enemy's defence in depth is broken and a space is cleared for tank manoeuvre. With all the advantages he enjoyed at EL GAZALA for flank movement Rommel took weeks to break through. Montgomery is 'leap-frogging' from one enemy's pill-box to another, and any dash through is not yet.

In three days or so the Allied infantry has created gaps in the formidable Axis defence system, captured their forward strong-points, broken through the coastal railway and taken 1,500 prisoners. Mine-fields and anti-tank positions have been pierced sufficiently wide to allow a number of Allied tanks to operate in support of the infantry.

In the air Allied supremacy is unquestioned despite the recent increase in Axis strength.

"The Panzer divisions forming the foundation of Axis power in AFRICA are themselves—and not the ground they defend—the object of the Allied attack. The aim is not to drive them out of EGYPT, but to hold them to action long enough to destroy them.

"It is for the purpose that so great a proportion of British effort in production aud shipping during 1942 has been devoted to building up the most powerful armament possible in the hands of General Alexander and the signs are that the Eighth Army has forced a really great battle which is capable of having decisive results.

"The battle in the desert gains added significance for being placed in a time at what has been generally recognised as the turning point of the world war. It is the best possible prelude to the next offensive stroke of the United Nations, whenever and wherever that is to be delivered."

(*b*) *The Solomons* :—BRITAIN and AMERICA, it should be remembered, are now fighting their battles at the end of long lines of communications EGYPT, some 10,000 miles away from ENGLAND, *via* the Cape, and the SOLOMONS, some 8,000 miles away from AMERICA, *via* SYDNEY. The *London Times* makes the following comment on the present Egyptian offensive :—

[As we go to Press the welcome news has come that the Axis forces in retreat are now fleeing south of MERSA MATRUH and that American forces have landed in French North AFRICA on the Mediterranean and Atlantic coasts—Ed.]

The situation is that the Japanese arm reaching from ASIA *via* the CAROLINE, MARSHALL, GILBERT and ELLICE ISLANDS circles the SOLOMONS from the north, while from the south the Allies have a similar arc stretching from AUSTRALIA by way of NEW CAROLINA, NEW HEBRIDES, the FIJI and the

SAMOA ISLANDS. Between the two lie the SOLOMONS in two parallel lines. While the Allies enjoy air superiority in this sphere JAPAN is supposed to have naval superiority. But the main battle is rather one of air than naval. The first round of the battle, as Col. Knox has put it, is just over, but it does not mean there will be no second round. In the first round the Japanese have lost at least 12 ships, with 3 more probably sunk and 58 damaged.

TOKYO's reaction to the battle is reflected in 'the situation bordering on panic' in the Stock Exchange on Friday last.

(c) *Russia* :—After a brief lull, imposed by exhaustion and the weather, the Germans removed their attack on STALINGRAD in a final effort to capture the city. They claimed to have captured—a fourth part. But Timoshenko's relieving forces counter-attacking from both north and south have relieved the German pressure. The Southern Relief Army is reported to have reached KUPOROSSNOYA, a suburb of STALINGRAD. The siege of STALINGRAD is becoming a race against winter.

In the CAUCASUS, the German descent on NALCHIK, at the foot of the range, a long way from MOZDOK is a wide pincer movement to reach the coveted oil-fields of GROZNY.

At the Black Sea end German advance towards TUAPSE is hampered by Russian units in the rear.

(d) *East* :—With the end of the Monsoon the Japanese have started bombing American air-fields in ASSAM. British and American bombers already busy over AKYAB, RANGOON, and LASHIO are now extending their operations to HONG KONG.

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**MOUNTING ARMS OUTPUT.** 'BRITAIN's War Production per head is greater,' said Mr. Herbert Morrison, Minister for Home Security, in LONDON on November 1, 'than that of any country in the world, ally or enemy. The output of the British ship-building industry was twice as great per head, as that of the workers of any other country. BRITAIN had not yet reached the peak......The September output of warlike stores rose by 14 per cent and the output, by weight, of aircraft by 18 per cent.'

Important increases in American production are also reported. Compared with August, the increase in September, of production of planes was 10 per cent, ordnance 7 per cent, naval and army vessels 22 per cent, merchant ship 10 per cent and tanks 3 per cent. 12 major combat vessels were launched. 92 new merchant vessels were placed in service. In order to carry the fight to the enemy the U. S. has 13 big aircraft-carriers under construction.

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**WORLD RECORDS.** In a broadcast from the Japanese-controlled Radio at BATAVIA the announcer was at great pains to prove the superiority of Japanese aircraft to those of the Allies.

In reply we quote below an analysis recently made by the Air Correspondent of the LONDON *Sunday Times*, who has calculated that out of the 12 principal types of military aircraft, the British hold the lead in 3, America, in 7, the Germans in one (Medium bomber only); the Italians in one (Land—based torpedo-bomber only), and the Japanese in not even one of the 12 classes. Here is the correspondent's statement :—

Single-seater fighter. SUPERMARINE SPITFIRE (British); long-range night fighter, BRISTOL BEAUFIGHTER (British); heavy bomber, AVRO-LANCASTER (British); medium bomber, DORNIER Do. 217 E. 2 (German); land-based torpedo bomber, SAVOIA MARCHETTI (Italian); army co-operation scout, NORTH AMERICAN MUSTANG (American); long-range patrol boat, CONSOLIDATED CORONADO (American); transport landplane, DOUGLAS D. C. 4 (American); transport seaplane, BOEING CLIPPER (American); naval fighter, VOUGHT-SIKOESKY CORSAIR (American); naval torpedo-bomber. GRUMMAN AVENGER (American); naval dive-bomber. CURTISS HELL-DIVER (American).

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**THE SIGNIFICANCE OF MILAN.** The day-and-night R. A. F. raid on Milan on Oct. 24, apart from the heavy damage it inflicted on the Breda and Caproni aircraft factories confirms the earlier suspicion that Western EUROPE is not as strongly defended as the enemy would have us believe. The suspicion first arose when LE CREUSOT was raided a week earlier ; and its defences were discovered to be weak. The successful flight of *unescorted* British bombers now right across FRANCE to MILAN and back, *in daylight* confirms the suspicion. FRANCE is not as well defended as it should be.

The reason is not far to seek. Apart from the heavy demands of the Russian, Egyptian and home-Fronts GERMANY's air-casualties have been heavy of late especially after DIEPPE and LILLE. The German air strength in Western EUROPE is generally supposed to be 500 machines. After the recent losses at DIEPPE and LILLE the number should have collapsed to a miserably low figure.

Besides, Goering's policy of 'GERMANY First' applies not only to food but to anti-aircraft defences also. The available aircraft are concentrated first in the most attacked German areas,—that is, North and West GERMANY, next in the persistently attacked zones of Western EUROPE—namely the PAS DE CALAIS and the Low Countries, and the other parts are defended, only with what may be left.

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**THE HEEL OF ACHILLES.** With the severe pounding of GENOA, TURIN and other centres of war industry ITALY—the forgotten member of the Axis, has come back into the news. Among the Axis partners her position is most unfortunate having lost much and gained nothing. In an attempt to build a 'Greater Italy' she lost her

ersatz empire. CROATIA, which, under German favour, was given her in compensation has proved a thorn in her side. Italian workers have been transferred to GERMANY for slave labour. Her soldiers, born in a sunny climate have been conscripted to die in the Russian snow. Her war industries are German-supervised. With her silk are made the German parachutes. Her citron and orange are ear-marked for the German troops. Her railways are requisitioned by the Nazi forces.

The Fascist régime is a spent force, Mussolini, old, discontented, and unpopular is leader only in name. It is significant that after the recent R. A. F. raid it was the king and not Mussolini that visited MILAN.

ITALY has become another VICHY, with Mussolini playing a more inglorious part than Pétain. Pétain has at least a territory to call his own and the remnants of a fleet. But Mussolini's ITALY and his fleet have been sold to Hitler. There is nothing that the Italians wish now more than a British victory that would set them free.

And ITALY is the heel of Achilles. Strike at ITALY, the Axis card castle would collapse. Possibly Montgomery has started the game now at EL ALAMEIN in EGYPT.

GAS. Speaking at EDINBURGH on October 12 Mr. Churchill warned, 'I have always expected that this war would become worse in severity as the guilty Nazis feel the ring of doom remorselessly closing in upon them'. Speaking a few days later, Prof. Haldane also warned the people of BRITAIN that the Germans may possibly carry out big gas attacks.

It is to be feared that the Premier and the professor must have had reasons to utter the warning simultaneously just now. Experience shows that the more desperate the German is the viler he becomes. It so happened in the last war when getting hopeless he used gas at VERDUN in 1918 the last year of the war. Of course it was preceded a week earlier by the now familiar tactic of accusing the British having used gas themselves. The German does not generally change his ways even as the leopard does not change its spots. We are again in the fourth year of another war now, with the Germans more desperate than ever. Their radios have already begun to tell their home audience that the Canadians have used gas against the German prisoners of war and their Japanese comrades have come out with the lie that they discovered a poison gas apparatus in GUAM when they occupied it.

That GERMANY has been making long preparations for gas warfare is proved by an accident at STOLZENBURG in HAMBURG as early as 1928, when a number of people in one of its factories were reported to have died of gas.

**TURKEY'S NEUTRALITY.** The utterances of TURKEY's statesmen on the three recent important occasions, the Third Anniversary of the Anglo-Turkish Treaty of Alliance, her Republic Day, and the opening of her Parliament have furnished fresh proofs of her steadfastness

and her loyalty to her plighted word and promise of neutrality. It is comforting that in a world of dupes and villains she can remain firm. Nations like TURKEY are the hope of the world of the future. For three years now—three long years—as the Nazi wiles go, TURKEY has withstood Nazi pressure. For three years GERMANY waged a war of nerves, by threatening, blackmailing and cajoling. Papen dangled the 'New Order' before TURKEY's eyes and Claude juggled with trade. But TURKEY declined to step into the spider's parlour. She preferred British trade which has now grown to four-times pre-war figures, and American Lease/Lend help, which brings her arms and ammunition to maintain her neutrality.

Turkish neutrality, even more than her belligerency on the Allied side is an asset. Neutral TURKEY is a bulwark of the NEAR and MIDDLE EAST.

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**CZECH DAY** was celebrated on Oct. 28, outside CZECHO-SLOVAKIA wherever Czechs live, in commemoration of the founding of the State. CZECHO-SLOVAKIA formerly a part of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy secured its independence on Oct. 21, 1918 in recognition of the gallant stand she made in the last war. After about 20 years of troubled existence she fell a prey to Hitler. On March 14, 1939, Nazi troops entered CZECHO-SLOVAKIA and two days later Hitler declared that the State had 'ceased to exist'. On July 21, 1940, BRITAIN recognised the Czecho-Slovak National Committee set up in LONDON. Speaking on Independence Day Dr. Benes, President of the Republic said, 'the evil of Berlin and Munich will be torn up by the roots'.

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**THE LEGION OF FRENCH WAR VETERANS.** The recent attempt on the life of M. Lachalle, Director-General of the *Legion des combattants et des volañtairas de la Revolution Nationale* is a testimony to the unpopularity of Pétain's Government. The Legion of which M. Lachalle is head is Pétain's own organisation, his propagandist institution for his National Revolution movement, designed also to be a semi-official advisory board for promoting the administration of villages and communes. It is Pétain's attempt to introduce medieval authoritarianism, based on the slogans of *Travail*, *Familla* and *Patrié* (Work, Family and Homeland) in the place of the ideals of the Revolution. That this reactionary movement is foredoomed is indicated by the recent attempt on the life of its chief propagandist. The French are in no mood to bargain their glorious heritage of 1789 for a mess of pottage.

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**SIAMS'S PLIGHT.** is tragic. It is a warning to other Asiatic countries who are being invited by JAPAN to join her 'co-prosperity' sphere. JAPAN'S promises to help SIAM to industrialise and become self-sufficient have proved empty. While JAPAN has

neither metals nor machinery for her own war industries she has nothing to help SIAM with. Instead of rice she is now compelled to grow cotton and export it to JAPAN. SIAM has been deprived of all export trade except to JAPAN. Through the establishment of her new Ministry of Greater East ASIA, JAPAN tries to throw her tentacles over all trade and business in SIAM. To carry out this object attempts are being made to separate the political and industrial centres—to shift the capital to SARABURI while retaining the banking and commercial interests in BANGKOK.

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**LOOT.** Stray items of news broadcast from TOKYO further reveal that the Japanese loot of other occupied countries is going on systematically. On October 17 TOKYO put out, that the Japanese forces operating in the S. Pacific are fed on food-stuffs obtained from MALAYA alone. On October 23, TOKYO boasted, 'recently 25,000 tons of raw materials were carried in a Japanese steamer to GERMANY.' On October 25, ths Japanese Minister for Agriculture stated 'as materials used in war are getting more and more scarce, everybody, no matter who he may be, is urged to take the greatest care to economise, so that JAPAN may win through.' On the same day the BATAVIA radio admitted that Nippon was organising research institutions to acquire a deeper knowledge of the southern regions. 'Deeper knowledge' means 'exploitation'. On October 23, Hashimoto, nicknamed 'the militant murderer' told his countrymen, 'I was simply astounded by the abundance of the natural resources in the southern regions. Mountains of commodities are lying on the piers ready for shipment to Nippon.'

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**HOPEI.** The American bomber raid on eastern HOPEI is important. It shows how the air war in CHINA is spreading even to areas hitherto considered immune from attacks. HOPEI is the north-eastern most province of CHINA and contains PEIPING and TIENTSIN, where the Japanese have been firmly established since 1937. TIENTSIN is on the strategic railway between MANCHURIA and CHINA, now vitally important because of the deterioration in JAPAN's shipping position.

Similarly the American raid on HONGKONG is not to be under-estimated. With its sheltered anchorage and port facilities it is an important stage on the Japanese route to the south-west. The attack should have been made from a Chinese interior base and reveals that the Allies have now got behind the Japanese defence system.

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# FULL CIRCLE?

(*The Observer.*)

The defence is visibly growing in power: this is the most important lesson, so far, of the Russian campaign of 1942. It is, on the surface, a

purely tactical development. But it has a bearing on the highest strategy of the war. The most striking external sign of it is the continual shrinking of the battlefields since the autumn of 1941. The superiority of the offensive arms had resulted, in the two preceding years, in campaigns of rapid movement, extending over hundreds of miles in the course of weeks or even days. The opening battles of the Russian campaign, like Bialystok-Minsk, Uman, Kiev, and even Vyasma-Bryansk, still conformed to this pattern.

## DEFENCE IN RUSSIA.

Then something new happened. The battles for Moscow and Rostov in November and December, 1941, however different in tactics from those of the first Great War, had this in common with them, that the fighting was confined to a relatively restricted area aud that progress was again measured by miles rather than by scores of miles. The Russians had found a provisional answer to the *Blitzkrieg*. The Germans themselves developed it by means of their "hedgehogs" during their defensive winter campaign. This year, the battles on the Eastern front are showing some signs of that superiority of that defence which, in the first Great War, led to the absorption of all offensives in the defence zone and to a relatively stationary front. This is true not only of Sebastopol, where geography and fortifications imposed fighting conditions of a particular kind, but equally of the Russian offensives and German counter-offensives on the upper Donetz. In spite of the heaviest exertions of the attackers, whether Russian or German, they covered no appreciably larger area than the German and British offensives between St. Quentin and Amiens in the spring and summer of 1918, and have not insignificantly been called "the first *Materialschlacht* of this War" in German reports. It is true that the break-through towards Voronezh has reverted to a more dynamic and extensive pattern, but so far we do not know enough about the tactics of this battle to form a final judgment.

The Libyan battle, which superficially viewed seems to belie the growing superiority of the defence, confirms it when it is closely examined. The battle proper which preceded the rapid retreat of the 8th Army was fought for three weeks in an area smaller than that of the most battles on the Western front during the first Great War. The action of June 13 which crippled the tank strength of the 8th Army was, as far as we know, won by successful defence, not by successful attack. It is as well to remember in this context that the Germans, a month before their offensive, reinforced Rommel by General Nehring, the author of the German standard work on anti-tank defence and the highest authority in the German general staff for this particular kind of warfare. It may well be that this was the decisive reinforcement.

## INFLUENCE ON STRATEGY.

Of course this does not mean that we are returning to the tactics of 1914–18. But it seems that the eternal spiral formed by the competition of offensive and defensive weapons and tactics is about to swing full circle, and

that the mobile anti-tank guns, 'tank-busting" planes, minefields, and "hedgehogs" are about to overcome the supremacy of the tank, just as the tank overcame the supremacy of the machine-gun, the trench-line, and the field fortification. If this is the case, it will clearly influence the higher strategy of the war.

For the time being this development still favours the United Nations—so long, that is, as the main task still remains to contain the expansion of Germany and Japan. But it is no use blinking the fact that it may postpone the time when the United Nations can successfully turn to the general counter-offensive. It was one of the greatest tragedies of the first Great War that the Allied General Staffs for years ignored the obvious superiority of the defence and tried the decisive offensive under conditions of tactical inferiority. It was this strategy which led to the melancholy and futile carnage of Loos, the Somme, the Nivelle offensive, Passchendæle (the Germans made the same mistake at Verdun). The same tragedy might well be in store for us if we tried the German *Blitzkrieg* tactics, which succeeded against the obsolete defence of 1939–41, against the modern defences of 1942–43.

## THE THREE CONDITIONS.

We suggest—what is doubtless considered in competent circles, but scarcely realised by the wider public—that the German offensive tactics of 1940 are in turn becoming obsolete now and that the manoeuvres which in 1940 spelled triumph may well spell disaster in 1942 or 1943. A successful offensive in 1942 or 1943 cannot be an imitation of a successful offensive in 1939 or 1940. It must, in our opinion, fulfil one or, better still, all of the following three conditions.

It must be waged with weapons and tactics as new and surprising for 1942 or 1943, and as superior to the defensive arrangements of 1942 or 1943, as were the German weapons and tactics to the corresponding arrangements of 1939 and 1940. In other words, it must be preceded by the development of new offensive weapons and tactics which regain the superiority for the offensive, opening up a new turn of the spiral. This will obviously take time.

It must be waged with a numerical superiority in men and armaments far greater than the numerical superiority employed by the Germans in 1939 and 1940. To build up such a far greater numerical superiority is, for the combined forces of the United Nations, perfectly possible, but again it will obviously take time.

It must be waged against an enemy morally and materially weakened beforehand. In other words, it must be preceded by a campaign against the civilian and industrial backbone of the German army on such a scale that the resulting disorganisation and demoralisation would affect the fighting capacity of the army itself. This is an argument for first concentrating on the air-offensive against Germany. It is also an argument for intensified political warfare. It would again take time. But the time would not be wasted.

# RECRUITS AND RECRUITING.

(*The Madras War Review.*)

A recruit is a volunteer and he is not suddenly snatched out of his village. For months he has probably come across some form of Recruiting Propaganda such as talk of or seeing a poster. Most probably he has heard described the experiences of some one who has already joined up and has returned on leave to his village to describe the wonders of the Indian Army.

He makes up his mind to join the Army. He settles his affairs and then goes to the village headman or perhaps to a paid recruiter of the Recruiting Organization. Paid recruiters number several hundreds who constantly tour all the villages of the Madras Presidency and are known in most of them They are easily distinguished by their khaki uniform and the green band on their arm. After meeting the paid recruiter who gives him information regarding pay, etc., the recruit proceeds with him to the Office of the Extra Assistant Recruiting Officer.

From the moment the recruit decides to join the paid recruiter he is provided with food and has to think no more of money.

The paid recruiter feeds him and pays for his travelling until he produces him before the Extra Assistant Rscruiting Officer.

There is an Extra Assistant Recruiting Officer's office in every district in the Madras Presidency ; some districts have two, if not three offices and no recruit has to proceed farther than 70 miles before he comes to one of these officers. The Extra Assistant Recruiting Officer is constantly touring and so the prospective recruit can meet him in his own village if he wishes to.

## WITH THE E. A. R. O.

The Extra Assistant Recruiting Officer is an Indian gentleman of high standing such as a retired Subedar or Subedar-Major or a Tahsildar lent by the Madras Government for the time, i. e., an honourable civilian. The Extra Assistant Recruiting Officer questions the would-be recruit as to his wishes, measures him, weighs him and has him examined by a doctor. He then tells the recruit that he thinks that he would make a sapper, or a gunner, or an infantry man, or one of any of the various branches that are open to him.

The recruit stays at the Extra Assistant Recruiting officer's headquarters for a day or two. After a batch of recruits is collected he with the others are then forwarded by bus or train, with one of the paid recruiters as a guide, to the headquarters of the Assistant Recruiting Officer.

Assistant Recruiting Officer's headquarters contain barracks, wash-places, cook-houses, etc., which hold 200 to 500 men awaiting despatch; he is fed here for the first time on the plentiful rations given in the army. He comes under elementary military discipline and parades on the call of

the bugle for roll-call for food and for inspection by the Assistant Recruiting Officer. He is given elementary training such as marching in threes, standing in line and spends his spare time at games and other forms of amusement.

Assistant Recruiting Officers are Indian or European gentlemen with a sound knowledge of the districts in which they work and who speak the language of their districts.

### AT THE A. R. O.'S OFFICE.

At the Assistant Recruiting Officer's headquarters each recruit is again medically examined, his height, weight and education are checked and he is finally selected by the Assistant Recruiting Officer in person for the Corps or Arm of Service which he wishes to join.

Each man is graded in accordance with his physical standard or his educational qualification. Tall, big men go to the gunners, others to the M. T. Branch of the R. I. A. S. C., Infantry or the Q. V. O,, Madras Sappers and Miners. Educated men, i. e., those who have passed II Form and over and those who can speak English can become cadet N. C. Os., signallers, stokers, and seamen in the Navy and so on.

The next procedure is enrolment and this is carried out with some formality. The recruits are lined up and each recruit answers thirteen questions. When the officer is satisfied that these questions have been understood and answered properly, he signs the enrolment form and the man becomes part of the Indian Army.

He is then despatched with a batch of recruits numbering anything from 10 to 100 by train; reserved accommodation is obtained or, if necessary, whole carriages are reserved. Again the paid recruiter travels as a guide and takes him to his new unit where he is to be trained to be a soldier.

The next time the family sees the recruit, is, when he comes back on leave, very proud of his uniform, with money in his pocket and anxious to discuss the Army with those who listen to his experiences.

Recruiting is like a snow ball. The more it rolls the bigger it gets. The finest publicity of the Indian Army and for recruiting is the soldier who comes back on leave.

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## THE ASSAM RAID AND AFTER.

(*Gen. Bissel—New Delhi, Oct. 29*).

We have succeeded in taking the Japs by surprise, and we hope we will be able to keep the initiative.

Japanese cities have been hit, and will be hit again.

The emblem of a rattle-snake with the words 'Do not tread on me,' had been used by the American forces in the War of Independence. The 10th Army Air Force has, for some time, been in the position of a rattle-snake being coiled up. The Japs attempted to tread on it and touched one spot in Assam.

Following that, you have read of the series of quick flashes of attack in many directions by the 10th Army Air Force, taking advantage of its interior lives and its position of coiled readiness. We struck twice at Hong-Kong, once at Canton, and caught an attempted enemy raid towards Kunming and knocked it back.

The Japanese object in raiding Chittagong and Assam is probably to interfere with the operations of the air ferry service to China, but the Japanese can never stop the ferry.

When the Japs attacked the Digboi area and machine-gunned it, only a few minutes elapsed before our soldiers and Indians were working shoulder to shoulder, and our doctors were attending to the wounded. The test of relationship comes in a time of crisis. When the crisis came, the Japs did not discriminate in their machine-gunning between the Indian and the American, and both of them immediately reunited in their effort to defeat the aggressor.

There is nothing to indicate that the Japanese are in a position to launch any large offensive at the moment. The nearest bases from which the Japs probably delivered the attack were Myitkyina, Loiwing and Lashio. All these places were hit by our aviation forces within 24 hours after the Japs attack.

The points at which we are driving are usually mentioned in our press releases. In Hong-Kong, for instance, it was the central power plant. We are not interested in cities as such. Our bombing is generally accurate enough to enable us to keep the bombs within the target area.

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# CAUCASUS DEFENDS INDIA.

(*M. Kalinin, President of the Supreme Soviet, London, Oct. 29*).

As far back as 1918, the Germans set themselves the object of seizing the Ukraine, the Caucasus, the Turkish port of Trebzon, all Asia Minor, and attacking India, intending in this way to achieve world domination.

To-day the Fascist press is recalling with relish, the German invasion of the Caucasus in 1918. For instance, the German Newspaper *Beutsche Ukrainer Zeitung* wrote :

When one thinks that to-day German Alpine troops have appeared once more in those districts to carry-out the behest of 1918, the logic of world history must be clearly realised. To-day Germany is materialising her victory which was postponed 25 years ago.

The Red Army is checking the enemy's advance. The Transcaucasian Republics have also risen in defence of the northern Caucasus. The Germans wish to enslave the Caucasian peoples and lay a road to India across the mountains.

Let us turn the Caucasus into the graveyard of the invaders.

# 'THE TURKISH NATION STANDS STRONG AND UNSHAKABLE'.

(1) ***M. Ismet Inonu, Turkish President** on Republic Day—London—Oct. 29.*

"The main guarantees against the greatest calamities consist in offering all that the nation possesses to its army and making all possible sacrifices for the safety of the homeland.

"The Turkish nation stands in sight of a burning world with its head up and national spirit strong and unshakable. Our confidence in ourselves and our nation is the prop of our struggle.

"All efforts should be directed towards the search for means to overcome any obstacles standing in the way of our unity. The most harmful thing for any country is shaken confidence in itself."

**PRESIDENT INOṄU ON OPENING THE TURKISH PARLIAMENT**—*Ankara, Nov. 1.*

"This year the world has continued to set countries on fire and destroy them. Every country has been subjected to the flame of war; but the right of each nation to live independently in its own part of the earth will, in future, be recognised.

"We have worked incessantly for this principle, which has always been our fundamental policy, and we are very happy to know that it is to be established throughout the world after this terrible war.

"At the present juncture of the war there is not the slightest sign of understanding between the belligerents. On the contrary, everything supports our belief that in 1943, the war will take still harsher and crueller forms.

"In the coming year, we will pursue our national policy, both internal and external, straightforwardly, and we will defend it energetically.

"We will stay faithful to our pacts and friendship and take every precaution not to be drawn into any entanglement.

"If the National Assembly follows this principle, our completely neutral policy will be of the greatest advantage to the nation, although our country is surrounded by the conflagration which becomes more violent every day. We know that all the belligerents highly appreciate the advantage gained by this straightforward policy of ours."

## (2) SENATOR TOM CONNOLLY, CHAIRMAN OF THE U. S. SENATE FOREIGN RELATION COMMITTEE.

*Washington Oct 29.*

"Turkey will remain a friend of Democracy, and will block the pathway of Nazi aggression to the Middle East with a million bayonets.

"Turkey holds the bridge between the battle of Stalingrad and the battle of Libya. Turkey's neutrality will last just as long as forests of Turkish bayonets are ready to keep aggression at a respectful distance."

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## THE INITIATIVE NO LONGER LIES WHOLLY WITH OUR ENEMY.

## WE MAY OR MAY NOT COMMAND SUCCESS BUT MOST CERTAINLY WE DESERVE IT.

*Mr. Herbert Morrison, Home Secretary, London, Oct. 29.*

" At home they have flung their man-power into the scale to the limit and are now scouring the last corners for what little may remain.

" They are turning out war goods at a greater rate in proportion to their population than any country in the world.

" So I do not think that we, British, need apologise to any one for our three years' part in the war. Now we have come to a new phase of the war in which the initiative no longer lies wholly with our enemy but is passing in part and will pass yet more completely, to us.

**" OUR TURN AGAIN ".**

" Applause is a fitting thing between Allies and so is generous recognition of achievement and gratitude for great contributions to the common cause.

" Now it may be that our turn has come again. Our eyes are turned to the struggle in the Western Desert which our Army and Air-force are fighting with fierce enthusiasm that may or may not command success but most certainly deserves it."

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# DON'T.

(*Madras Provincial War Committee.*)

**DON'T listen and give currency to the lying broadcasts from Berlin, Rome and Tokyo.**

**DON'T pass on any rumour.**

**DON'T chatter carelessly about military matters.**

**DON'T encourage discontent and foment strikes among the men employed in Mills, Factories and other great industries.**

**DON'T forget that srrikes in essential services, e. g., in Railways, Trams or Buses, inevitably cause grave inconvenience to all classes, poor and rich alike.**

**DON'T forget that acts of sabotage result in disaster and death to our own innocent countrymen.**

**DON'T do anything to promote party squabbles.**

**DON'T forget that the situation demands a national and not a party outlook.**

**DON'T encourage anything which will act as a brake on the War effort.**

# PROGRAMME OF LECTURES

OF THE

## Pudukkottai State National War Front Bureau.

**1942—** **LECTURE CXX**—(*Batch 1*).

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| November | 8, Sunday ... | Puvarasakudi ... | 7.00 p. m. |
| | | Venkatakulam ... | 7.30 p. m. |
| | 9, Monday ... | Perungalur ... | 7.00 p. m. |
| | | Adanakkottai ... | 7.30 p. m. |
| | 10, Tuesday ... | College (A) English ... | 10.15 a. m. |
| | | Kiranur ... | 7.00 p. m. |
| | | Nanjur ... | 7.30 p. m. |
| | 11, Wednesday. | C. S. M. High School ... | 10.00 a. m. |
| | | Rani's High School ... | 10.15 a. m. |
| | | College Tamil (Branch School) | 10.15 a. m. |
| | | Arimalam ... | 7.00 p. m. |
| | | Kilanilaikkottai ... | 7.30 p. m. |
| | 12, Thursday ... | Malampatti ... | 7.00 p. m. |
| | | Perambur ... | 7.30 p. m. |
| | 13, Friday ... | Udayalippatti ... | 7.00 p. m. |
| | | Killukottai ... | 7.30 p. m. |

**LECTURE CXXI**—(*Batch 2*).

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | 14, Saturday ... | Municipal Office quadrangle. | 6.00 p. m. |
| | 15, Sunday ... | Kudumiyamalai ... | 7.00 p. m. |
| | | Parambur ... | 7.30 p. m. |
| | 16, Monday ... | Nachchandupatti ... | 7.00 p. m. |
| | | Virachchilai ... | 7.30 p. m. |
| | 17, Tuesday ... | Vengalur ... | 7.00 p. m. |
| | | Konapattu ... | 7.30 p. m. |
| | 18, Wednesday. | C. S. M. High School ... | 10.00 a. m. |
| | | Rani's High School ... | 10.15 a. m. |
| | | College (A) English ... | 10.15 a. m. |
| | | College Tamil (Branch School) | 10.15 a. m. |
| | | Panayappatti ... | 7.00 p. m. |
| | | Rangiyam ... | 7.30 p. m. |
| | 19, Thursday ... | Kodumbalur ... | 7.00 p. m. |
| | | Viralimalai ... | 7.30 p. m. |
| | 20, Friday ... | Poongudi ... | 7.00 p. m. |
| | | Satyamangalam ... | 7.30 p. m. |

**THE FOLLOWING PLACES WILL BE VISITED BY THE ADVERTISING PARTY OF THE NATIONAL WAR FRONT BUREAU FROM 4 P. M. TO 5 P. M. ON THE DAYS NOTED BELOW. THE STATE BAND WILL PLAY; POSTERS WILL BE EXHIBITED; AND HAND-BILLS WILL BE DISTRIBUTED AND EXPLAINED.**

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Saturday | ... | 7—11—42 | ... | Vettamviduthi. |
| Sunday | ... | 8—11—42 | ... | Embal. |
| Monday | ... | 9—11—42 | ... | Viralimalai. |
| Tuesday | ... | 10—11—42 | ... | Perambur. |
| Wednesday | ... | 11—11—42 | ... | Karambakkudi. |
| Thursday | ... | 12—11—42 | ... | Kilanilai. |
| Friday | ... | 13—11—42 | ... | Pudukkottai. |
| Saturday | ... | 14—11—42 | ... | Tirumayyam. |
| Sunday | ... | 15—11—42 | ... | Virachchilai. |
| Monday | ... | 16—11—42 | ... | Arimalam. |
| Tuesday | ... | 17—11—42 | ... | Konapattu. |
| Wednesday | ... | 18—11—42 | ... | Kilanilai–Puduppatti. |
| Thursday | ... | 19—11—42 | ... | Alangudi. |
| Friday | ... | 20—11—42 | ... | Pappapatti. |

# NOTICE.

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*prepared by*

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